

*Quarterly Journal of the
Central States Numismatic Society*

the centinel



Volume 34, Number 1
Spring, 1986

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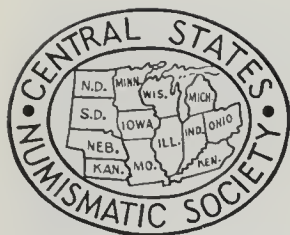
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the centinel

Official Publication/Central States Numismatic Society

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VOL. 34, NO. 1

SPRING, 1986

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FUTURE CSNS CONVENTIONS

1986 — April 2 - 5 Kansas City, Missouri
Chairman: Ralph Hardman, Box 7411, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66207

1987 — May 7 - 10 St. Louis, Missouri
Chairman: Roger Munie, Box 155, Belleville, Illinois 62222

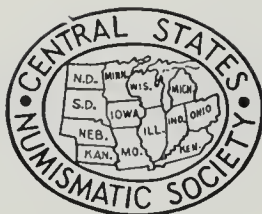
1987 — October 17 - 18 Omaha, Nebraska
Chairman: Leonard Owen, 684 North 59th Street, Omaha, Nebraska

1988 — April 7 - 10 Indianapolis, Indiana

1989 — Dates to be announced. Kansas City, Missouri

1990 — April 5 - 8 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Bourse: Kevin Foley, Box 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Central States



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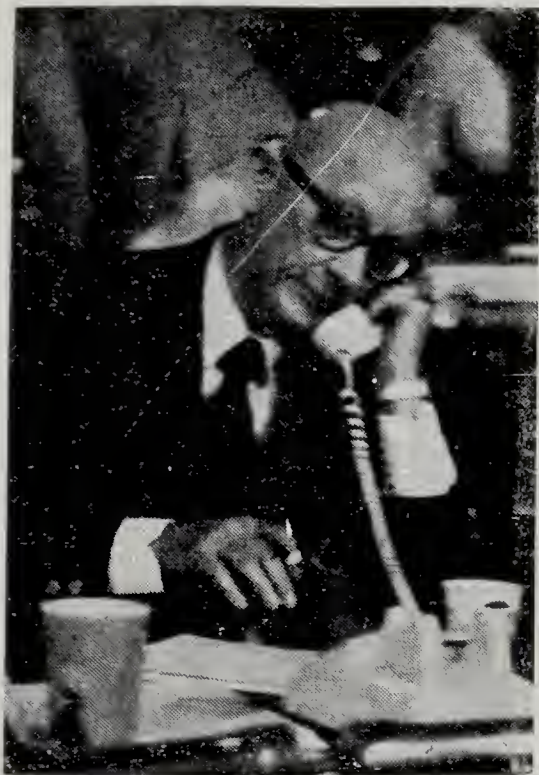
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Address all correspondence regarding **The Centinel** to the Editor, except changes of address, which should be directed to the Secretary-Treasurer.

PRESIDENTIAL

COMMENTARY



John Cain

The time has passed by so rapidly during my two year term as your President, I can hardly believe it. Soon, a new Board, officers and President will assume their duties. I'll look forward to working with them on the affairs of what I honestly believe is one of the finest numismatic groups to be found anywhere.

The Board has worked together in a very constructive and harmonious way in the years of my term. While there have been some spirited discussions of issues at our meetings, these candid expressions of opposing views have resulted in a give and take that has been for the best. I can safely say that every Board member has been willing to keep an open mind on all issues that have come before us. The result

has been that our deliberations have remained remarkably free of the personality conflicts that seem to plague some organizations and interfere with their real purpose — to serve the members and adopt programs reflecting their views.

In looking back, I think I'll take the greatest pride in years to come in knowing we've finally gotten the ball rolling for our long proposed fall convention — the inaugural of which will be held October 17-18, 1987 with the hard working Omaha Coin Club as our hosts. The decision on the fall convention demonstrates some of the points in our philosophy as a group that are to the credit of the Central States Numismatic Society.

While the fall convention was authorized as a concept nearly four years ago, no actual invitation was accepted until as recently as our November Board meeting in Sioux Falls. The Board has always felt an obligation in scheduling a fall convention not to conflict with the established state conventions which have contributed so much to the strength of organized numismatics in our region. While it would have been very easy to simply disregard the interests of these already established convention sponsors and rely on our strength to preempt their traditional dates, the Board took the harder course and worked around these scheduling difficulties to the ultimate benefit of everyone involved.

Indeed, the fact that we will have a fall convention at all says much about our way of doing things. Many numismatic organizations seem increasingly divided by conflicts between dealer

and collector. I have to candidly admit that there was the potential for just such a division within our own ranks when it came to selecting sites for our conventions. The dealer community, which pays significant bourse fees and has other heavy expenses to attend the conventions and shows at which they earn their livings, quite naturally preferred to see our conventions held only in the largest metropolitan areas of the Central States region.

At the same time, there were numerous active clubs in the medium to smaller cities which were anxious to host a Central States convention. We felt the fairest solution to all would be to have two conventions. The Spring event would continue to be held only in the largest cities of the region, while the new Fall convention would be a smaller affair held in the medium sized cities which might not be able to support the commercial volume necessary to make a convention a profitable venture for a large dealer.

These Fall conventions are envisioned by the Board as being a departure from the larger Spring conventions. We hope to keep the bourse fees at a relatively modest level, consistent with the overall quality of the show, so as to attract the smaller dealers selling lower priced collector oriented coins. I know one complaint I hear from collectors at many shows is that you have to be a wealthy person to afford numismatics today. We'd like to see if the Central States Numismatic Society can do something to address this concern by sponsoring a convention where

smaller dealers will be able to afford to attend and sell coins to collectors of ordinary means.

This is the concept and the philosophy behind the fall convention. I hope if we stray from this intent the members will be quick to remind us.

As many of you know, I live in the Kansas City area and will play a role in our Spring Convention this year. It's certainly nice to have the Central States Show close to home this year. While there will be much hard work to get done, it somehow seems much easier when its in your own back yard. I don't really know how some of our dealers can do it — travel week after week. While there must be enjoyable times, there also would seem to be many drawbacks. I know the Convention committee will be pulling out all stops to provide our dealers with a good convention.

Even if you come to the convention without any intention of adding a coin to your collection, we'll have an event you'll find worthwhile. The educational forum is shaping up very well and we've had many requests for meeting space from respected numismatic groups. If you'd like to come to learn about numismatics and perhaps form some collecting friendships, Kansas City will be the place for you.

In closing, let me thank each of you for having given me the opportunity to serve as President of the Central States Numismatic Society. It's been a wonderful experience and one I'll always have many fond memories of.

— John Cain, President

MOVING? Be sure to keep future issues of *The Centinel* coming by providing your new address to the Secretary:

Marjorie Owen-Hendershott

P. O. Box 65336

West Des Moines, Iowa 50265

A MESSAGE FROM THE

SECRETARY



Marjorie Owen-Hendershott

Convention time is here again. I always look forward to our annual conclaves. There seems to be so much warmth and friendship that I always go back home with my beliefs in the basic goodness of people reaffirmed. We really have quite a nice group of people in the Central States Numismatic Society.

This will be my last message as your Secretary-Treasurer. I'll be a candidate for the Second Vice Presidency and the most able Bob Douglas of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is the candidate to assume the post I now hold.

Thanks to all of you for the confidence you've shown in me in the past. I'll certainly do all I can to continue to enjoy your continued confidence and faith in the future.

I've been in close touch with the Kansas City convention committee and I know they'll have an event which will long be remembered. The full details of the educational programs aren't set as yet, but from

what I've seen so far, you'll have an opportunity for a super learning experience. We've also had initial exhibit applications come in from some of the foremost exhibitors in the country. I always make a point to spend time looking at the exhibits. Much work goes into putting these together. Many are so well done that they can be looked at as a short course in the numismatic area they deal with.

One disappointment is that when in an exhibit area at many shows I'm the **only** person there other than guards and the exhibitors themselves. If some of our people who feel they've been taken advantage of commercially in numismatics had taken the time to educate themselves even a little bit, perhaps the occasion for their problems could have been avoided.

By the time you receive this message all the ballots should have been returned to our accounting firm and the tabulation will be nearly complete. I certainly hope your favorite candidate didn't loose by the single vote you failed to cast. I'd like to see a higher percentage of our members participate in the election and hope that by reminding you just how close things can get — and have in the past — it will move some of you to vote next time.

We are very lucky in having such a talented group of people seeking the contested Board positions. I know all the candidates care very much about our Central States Numismatic Society or they wouldn't take the time to run for office. They've done their part and it certainly doesn't seem to be asking too much to cast your vote one

way or the other.

I'm glad to see that our Fall convention is finally getting off the ground. I know some of you have wondered if we would ever get started on this. The truth is that the Board has done everything possible to avoid conflicts with conventions sponsored by our state organizations. These are some of the groups whose support in the past — and continuing support — has contributed to our success as a regional numismatic group. The Board felt it wouldn't be fair to say "thank you" by taking some of the available dates that have traditionally been used by these sponsors for their own conventions, hence the delay in getting the Fall convention started.

Our first Fall convention will be held October 17-18, 1987 in Omaha, Nebraska, with Leonard Owen as the General Chairman and the Omaha Coin Club serving as the host group. We'd like the Fall convention to be something different from the trend we see lately in shows. Rather than just having one more show on the calendar, we hope to have a convention offering a return to the type of collector oriented shows that were perhaps more common 20 or more years ago.

We want to keep the bourse fees at

a reasonable level so that the smaller dealers who sell the less pricey coins can have tables. While everyone likes to feel that their involvement in numismatics will be profitable, let's not forget that continually spiraling values serve only to drive tomorrow's collectors away in discouragement.

It will certainly be a challenge to make this work, but I know the Board and many of our members are dedicated to doing so.

Don't forget! Stop by the membership table we'll have at the Kansas City Convention. I'll be there much of the time to collect dues. Many of the Governors will also spend a liberal amount of time manning the table. I know they'd like to have you stop by to just say hello or perhaps to share your opinion on an issue before the Board.

While I'm on the subject of sharing your views, remember that we'll have our membership meeting at the Kansas City Convention. You are all encouraged to attend. You can simply sit and listen, or if you'd prefer, ask public questions of the officers and the Board members.

See you all soon.

— Marjorie Owen-Hendershott
Secretary-Treasurer

ANA Releases Counterfeit Report

In continuing its role as a leading educator in counterfeit detection, the American Numismatic Association's Certification Service has announced that its third series of detection reports is now available.

As in Series I and II, Series III will be comprised of descriptions of genuine, as well as fraudulent coins, and other information necessary for the detection of counterfeit and altered coins. Although the reports will center on U. S. coins, reports on world coins will be included from time to time.

The new series will consist of 24 (8 x 10) individual reports, with the first four available in February. The remaining twenty will be issued on the basis of two every month.

The cost for the full 24-piece set is \$29.95 for members and \$34.95 for non-members. The reports will also be available singly at a cost of \$2.00 per copy postage paid.

Other ANACS publications include the booklet "Counterfeit Detection, A Reprint from the Numismatist," the Series I and Series II Counterfeit Detection Reports and other regular reports in the American Numismatic Association's official monthly publication, "The Numismatist."

The American Numismatic Association's Certification Service is committed to providing helpful information to ANA members and non-members alike in an effort to identify fraudulent numismatic items. Further information on American Numismatic Association publications may be obtained by contacting the organization at 818 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, CO 80903.

New Edition of Token Catalog Available

Iola, WI — The second edition of **U. S. Merchant Tokens, 1845-1860**, featuring sizes, metallic contents, catalog numbers and market values with over 2,900 token listings, is now available from Krause Publications.

The 192 page catalog presents over 690 original size photographs, many of which are appearing for the first time in reference format. Market values, prepared with the help of 40 top researchers and analysts, are presented in up to four grades of preservation.

Author Russell Rulau, known world wide for his research in the U. S. token field, says the catalog presents the most extensive system of historical footnotes ever offered in a token reference.

Eighteenth and nineteenth century markings of coppersmiths, braziers, gunsmiths, ironmongers, tinsmiths and pewterers are given to aid in identifying counterstamped coins used as merchant tokens.

Rulau states that the catalog, while serving as a data guide for merchant tokens, can also serve as a study of the mercantile and cultural history of the pre Civil War years. Sketches and photographs of cities and their inhabitants, plus maps, charts and background text help put the catalog's token coverage in proper historical perspective.

The second edition represents a 50 percent increase in pages over the first edition, which won the 1982 Gold Cataloging Medal from the Token and Medal Society. The second edition nearly doubles the number of tokens, medalets and counterstamps presented in the first volume.

U. S. Merchants Tokens is priced at \$12.95 per copy and can be purchased at coin shops nationwide, or ordered directly from the publisher, Krause Publications, 700 East State Street, Iola, WI 54990. A postage and handling charge of \$2.00 per copy should be added when ordering from the publisher.

Have you made your hotel reservations yet for the Central States Numismatic Society's Kansas City, Missouri Convention April 2-5 at the Westin Crown Center? Only a few rooms are still available. To reserve yours, call the Westin Crown Center, (816) 474-4400.

United States Paper Issues of the War of 1812

by John and Nancy Wilson

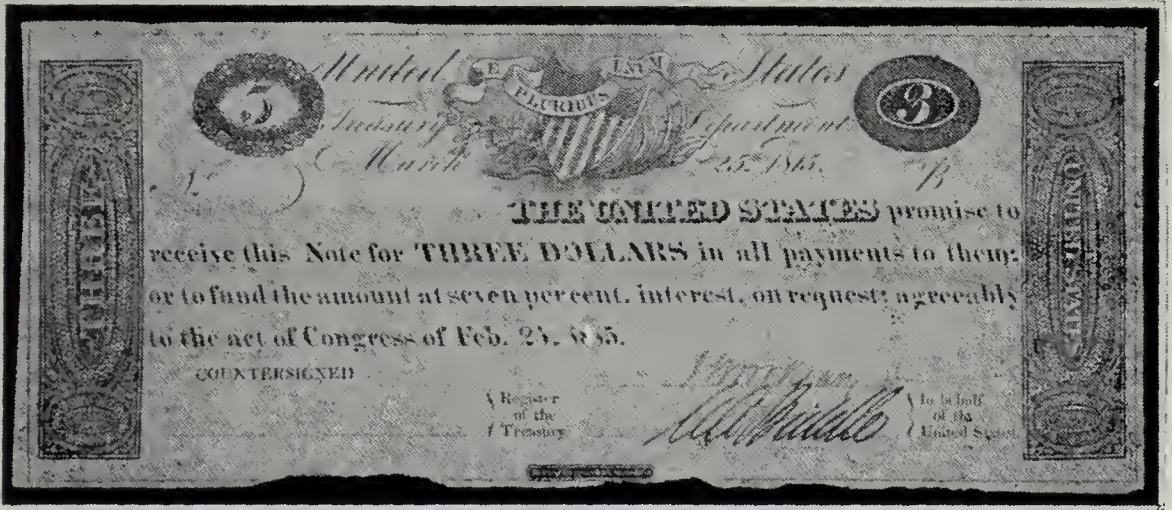
Many currency collectors are amazed to find out that the U. S. actually issued paper money before the Demand notes of 1861. Yes, I know what you are thinking, we issued Continental Currency notes during the Revolutionary War. Well, yes we did, but those aren't the notes I am referring to. I am talking about the War of 1812-15 notes, which were issued in denominations of \$3 to \$1,000, and consisted of five different issues. The Government's original intent for these notes was to use them for loans, but since they were receivable for taxes, duties and debts due the Government, they soon began to circulate.

None of these notes were in the form of a promise to pay coin on demand, but were in the form of a receipt for all dues payable to the Government. Congress rejected the proposal, without debate, to give these notes "Legal Tender" status. Until the Act of July 17, 1861 was passed, no circulating notes were authorized to be issued which were "payable on demand", in coin. I'll also mention that no circulating notes were authorized which by the terms of law were made full "legal tender", until the Act of February 25, 1862.

Reducing the Government debt from 75 million dollars to 45 million dollars at the beginning of 1812 was not enough, and further reductions in the deficit were needed. Placing more bond issues up for sale, it was thought, would not generate enough money for the Treasury. Since the First Bank of the United States went out of business as a Government bank in 1811, credit was not available there. On May 14, 1812 Treasury Secretary Gallatin recommended the issuance of Treasury notes. His proposal was submitted to Langdon Cheves, who was the House Chairman for the Ways and Means Committee. Gallatin's recommendations were: 1. Not to exceed, in the whole, the amount which may ultimately not be subscribed to the loan; that is to say, that the amount received on account of the loan, and that of the Treasury notes, shall not, together, exceed eleven million; which limits, therefore, the greatest possible amount of Treasury notes to less than \$4.9 million. 2. To bear interest of 5 and 2/5 percent a year. 3. To become payable to the Treasury one year after the date of their respective issues. 4. To be, in the meanwhile, receivable in payment of all duties, taxes, or debts, due to the United States. He did not propose that the notes should be fundable in the loan which they were intended to reinforce. The bill was reported by Cheves' committee on June 12, 1812.

The bill came up for passage on June 16, 1812 and met much opposition. Probably the main reason for opposing the bill was that the notes would not be equal in value to gold and silver. Some also thought the banks, merchants and populace had no faith in paper money, as many of them probably suffered through the "Continental Currency" fiasco some 37 years before. Supporters of the bill said that the notes would be better than specie as they would bear interest for the holders. Finally, on June 17, 1812, one day before war was declared with Great Britain, some 85 yeas and 41 nays were heard in the House on the bill. Passing in the Senate on June 26, 1812, it became Law on June 30, 1812.

In all, five acts were passed authorizing the five different issues: the Act of June 30, 1812 authorized 5 million in 5.4 percent Treasury Notes in denominations of \$100 and \$1,000; the Act of February 25, 1813 authorized the same amounts as the June 30th Law and was used to redeem the earlier issue; the Act of March 4, 1813 authorized 10 million in \$20, \$100, and \$1,000 Dollar notes which helped to pay off the two earlier issues. Still finding the Treasury bare of money, another Act was passed on December 26, 1814 authorizing 7.5 million, plus another 3 million in lieu of various bond issues that were unsaleable. Denominations of \$20, \$100, and \$1,000 were issued. The last Act, on February 24, 1815 authorized 25 million to finally pay off the war debt. Denominations of \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 and up were issued. These "small" denomination notes bore no interest and were fundable into 7 percent stock. The \$100 and up notes (only the \$100 was used), bore 5.4 percent interest and were fundable into 6 percent bonds. The "small" denomination notes, below \$100 were always in great demand and actually sold for a premium of up to 4 percent. Denominations of \$100 and up were, depending on the economy, depreciated up to 10 percent. The total amount of the five issues was \$55,500,000 of which \$36,680,794 was issued.



This \$3 Treasury note is in the Charles Fenwick collection and is reproduced with his permission. It is on paper "watermarked," UNITED STATES. It was printed on red and blue silk fiber paper. It was issued under the Act of February 24, 1815 and is dated March 25, 1815. The note has not been countersigned and is a "remainder." Needless to say it is very rare with about two or three known to exist. It is the only type of \$3 issued by the U. S. As Paul Harvey, the well known Chicago radio personality once said on the air, "Did you know that at one time the U.S. issued a \$3 Bill? Well, I already knew that, and now you do too."

These notes were signed by persons designated by the President, and they were compensated at the rate of \$1.25 for each hundred notes signed. The notes were then countersigned by the Commissioners of Loans for the State in which the notes were respectively made payable. After approval by the President, the Treasury Secretary then was authorized to borrow money upon the security of the notes. They were then paid to such banks as would give the Government credit for them at par. All the notes were made by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. This Company opened in 1810, and after several name changes, along with several other Bank Note Companies, formed into the American Bank Note Company (ABNCo), in 1858.

Remaining extant on U. S. Treasury records: June 12, 1812 — \$100; February 25, 1813 — \$900; March 4, 1814 — \$43,160; December 24, 1814 — \$41,030; and February 24, 1815 — \$2,061. These extant figures do not begin to tell the true rarity of these War of 1812 Treasury notes. They also do not take into account the many notes that have been lost, stolen, misplaced, destroyed by fire or buried. The small amount of known Treasury notes are either proof or remainder. Proof notes were used by banks or Government agencies to help them detect counterfeit notes. A remainder note has not been countersigned, so it was never released for actual circulation. Countersigned notes are excessively rare, and in great demand, whenever they appear in auction or private sales. Countersigned notes were quickly brought in for redemption, and destroyed, after the War ended in December, 1814, which helps account for their rarity.

U. S. Treasury Notes were also issued for the "Hard Times" of 1837-1843; the "Mexican War" of 1846-1847; and the "Panic" of 1857 through 1861 saw the last of these notes before the Interest Bearing Notes of 1861-1865, which helped to finance the "Civil War." The majority of the Treasury notes issued before the Civil War are rare and seldom found.

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Krause/Lemke, *U. S. Paper Money*, 4th Edition, Krause Pub's, Iola, WI, 1985.
NASCA, *Brookdale Collection of U. S. Currency (Auction)*, N. Y. 11/12-14/79.

An article appearing on page four of the *New York Times* edition of Monday, January 20, 1862, provides interesting information on the origins of our United States paper money. It provides an insight into not only the history of that era, but in its closing comments, a hint of attitudes of the time towards the financial problems faced by our forebearers.

John Wilson

TREASURY NOTES, ETC.

The issue of the Treasury notes in the United States appears to have been suggested by the issue of Exchequer bills in England, to which they are very similar. The British Treasury has the power, by act of Parliament, to issue ways and means bills or, in other words, Exchequer bills, to the aid of the ways and means of the year, by issuing them in anticipation of, and payable out of the revenues of the country. The bills are signed either by the comptroller, or by the assistant comptroller, and many other means have been suggested to prevent forgery. About 1,500 bills are prepared in one day, and they are signed in even quantities.

Independent of these bills of supply, issues are made in Exchequer bills to the paymaster general for the ordinary service, to be sold in the market to meet the public demand. When the bills are issued to the Bank of England, the bank either carries the amount of money for which it has contracted with the Government, to the paymaster's account, or to the Exchequer account. The advances of the bank to Government, and the daily transactions between the bank and Government, are principally carried on through the intervention of these bills. Bankers prefer investing in them to any other species of stock, even though the interest be for the most part comparatively low; because the

capital may be received at the treasury at the rate originally paid for it, the holders being exempt from any risk of fluctuation, except in the amount of the premiums of discount at which they may have bought the bills.

Exchequer bills were first issued in 1696, the year after the bank commenced operations, and have been issued annually ever since. Those first issued bore interest at 5 pence per diem per £100, or a fraction over 7.3 - 10 per cent. During the same reign (William III) the interest was lowered to 4 pence per day, and in the following reign to 2 pence per day for £100. During the greater part of the war, from 1793 to 1814, the rate of interest upon these securities was fixed at 3 pence half penny per day, or rather than $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Since the latter period the rate has varied from 1 penny to 3 pence per day per £100, according to the value of money. The amount of Exchequer bills issued during the last twenty years has been about £17,000,000 or £18,000,000 sterling per annum.

In 1768 the Empress Catharine II of Russia, established the Banque d'Assignat to issue Government notes payable to bearer. The amount at first issued was 40,000,000 of roubles, the value of a rouble being about 80 cents. In 1786 the amount was extended to 100,000,000, and they soon after rapidly depreciated.

The assignates of the French Republic, during the revolution, were authorized by the National Assembly in April, 1700. At one period they amounted to the enormous sum of eight thousand millions of francs, or about one thousand six hundred millions of dollars. In this connection, we may state that the paper obligations issued by John Law, who established his Royal Bank of France in 1719, amounted within three years of its establishment to ten thousand millions of francs; and although this paper money was

receivable for taxes and all public dues, but one year after the commencement of the issue, it had so much depreciated in value, that one hundred francs of paper were worth only ten francs of specie.

During the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress experienced great difficulty in providing the requisite means for carrying on hostilities. On May 10, 1775, soon after the battle of Lexington, preparations were made to issue Continental paper, a species of Treasury Notes, two million dollars of which were put into circulation in the following month, and the issues were continued from month to month, while in the aggregate it was estimated they reached the amount of four hundred million dollars. These afterward depreciated in value, until eventually they became worthless, notwithstanding the passage of a law making them a legal tender for the payment of debts. Mr. Jefferson, however, calculated that the real value given for these notes was only seventy two million dollars, consequently, if the entire loss could have been made to fall upon the original holders, it would have been a just punishment to them for their usurious dealing with the Government.

Mr. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in 1812, recommended the issue of Treasury notes to the extent of \$4,900,000, repayable one year after date, receivable in the meantime for Government dues, and bearing $5\frac{2}{5}$ per cent interest. These were authorized by act of Congress June 30 of the same year. Treasury notes were also issued to a considerable extent in the two following years. Mr. A. J. Dallas, in 1815, reported that the Treasury would require for the fiscal year about \$40,000,000 in addition to the ordinary revenue, \$15,000,000 of which he suggested should be raised in Treasury notes at $5\frac{2}{5}$ per cent, per annum, or about one and a half cents per day for every hundred dollars.

Further issues were made every year, up to 1821, when no further issues took place until 1837, after which year emmissions were annually made up to 1843. From the year 1812 to the 31st December, 1843, the total issue of Treasury notes was \$84,611,833 and the amounts received from loans was \$98,360,112.

The total amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on October 1, 1824 was only \$19,756; and of the issues between 1837 and 1843, there were outstanding September 30, 1847, \$230,789. Further emissions were authorized by act of Congress, under date of July 23, 1846, and January 28, 1847; by the former act ten millions, at a rate not exceed-

ing six per cent interest, and by the latter act, twenty three millions. There was also a further issue by an act of December, 1857. Bids were received for five millions in March, 1858, when the rate of interest at which they were taken varied from 3½ to 5 per cent, a great portion being taken for permanent investment, whilst the balance was obtained by speculative purchasers. The knowledge of the extravagant rate of interest, reaching as high as 12 per cent, at which Treasury Notes were emitted in the latter days of Mr. Buchanan's administration, is too fresh in the memory of our readers to need any comment.

AN INVITATION TO EXHIBITORS

Educational exhibits of numismatic material are an important part of our Central States Numismatic Society Conventions. At the April 2-5 CSNS Convention in Kansas City, Missouri the following classifications are available for competitive exhibits:

- United States Coins
- Gold Coins
- Coins Prior to 1500 A.D.
- Foreign Coins After 1500 A.D.
- All Paper Money
- Medals, Tokens, Orders and Decorations
- Miscellaneous (Exhibits not covered by the foregoing categories)
- Junior (Reserved for exhibitors 17 years of age or younger)

Competitive awards will be given for First, Second and Third place in each category and all exhibitors will receive recognition. Exhibit cases will be furnished by the show committee, or exhibitors may elect to provide their own.

An application to exhibit appeared in the Winter 1985 issue of *The Centinel*. To share your numismatic interests with convention goers or obtain additional exhibiting information, contact:

Exhibit Chairman:

Allison E. Lowe

7128 Bond

Shawnee, KS 66203

General Chairman:

Ralph Hardman

P. O. Box 7411

Shawnee Mission, KS 661207

Introduction To Russian Wire Money

by Gerald Anaszewicz

Collecting medieval coins is challenging but rewarding. Crudity is the rule, yet such crudity lends a distinct personality to each individual piece — no two are exactly alike. Defining the medieval period for a country is difficult, but the period 500 - 1500 A. D. is generally agreed upon. For Russia, however, the medieval period extends until 1700, when Peter I (The Great) reformed the coinage and discontinued the small, irregular shapes of metal called “wire money” that had been struck continuously since the mid 1300’s. For almost four centuries these crude coins represented the major circulating medium in Russia.

Russian “wire money” is so called due to the method of manufacture. Long silver strips were rolled into wire and then cut to the proper size depending upon the weight desired. Then the wire pieces were flattened, at least in the 16th and 17th centuries, inserted in hinged dies and struck into coins. In the 14th and 15th centuries it was common for the wire to be inserted in the dies without being flattened. Thus it is rare for issues from this period to carry a complete legend or design. Other European countries hammered silver into sheets and then cut disks for use as planchets. The Russian wire method was more efficient as it avoided the waste silver expected with the use of disks. Local copper issues also exist.

Wire money was struck over two main eras. The first is the appanage or fuedal period, up to the centralization of the Russian state around Moscow. The second is the czarist era, commencing with the reign of Ivan IV (The Terrible) in 1533. The coinage issued prior to Ivan IV is very rich in interesting designs. From the mid 1300’s to the start of the reign of Ivan IV in 1533, the Russian political scene was a patchwork of independent principalities, city-states, each one issuing their own coins.

In addition, each principality farmed coin production to a variety of sources, resulting in the use of different designs and legends for the same ruler. The multitude of designs from this period include real and mythological animals, hunting and battle scenes, horsemen, birds, angels, geometric designs, arabic, latin and cyrrilic inscriptions, and human representations (see Figures 1-4). As the Russian state became centralized around Moscow, so too did coin production and authority follow suit. The ultimate result was the evolution of the coinage into the monotonous horseman type struck at now subservient mints located in perviously independent principalities. This type was struck through the reign of Peter I. The two major denominations were the kopeck and the denga.

Reading and attributing Russian wire money is not as difficult as it appears. Knowledge of the Russian language is not a prerequisite. Three key words appear on most examples of wire money.

They are:

ЛРb
KHSb
BEAIKH

TSAR
PRINCE
GRAND

These titles are then followed by the ruler’s name (see below) and patronymic (father’s name) and then by *всѣхъ руси* — “of all the Russians.”

Coins issued prior to Ivan IV's horseman type are a little more difficult to attribute due to the variety of city names used, as well as the generally cruder fabric and incomplete legends.

Russian wire money need not be intimidating — rather it is challenging and rewarding. The best initial reference is "The Russian Monetary System" by Dr. I. G. Spassky (1967), with a wealth of photographs and an English text.

NAMES:	ИВАНЪ	IVAN	ВАСИЛЕН	VACILLI
	ФЕДОРЪ	FEODOR	МИХАИЛО	MICHAEL
	БОРИСЪ	BORIS	АЛЕКСЫ	ALEXEI
	ДИМИТРЕ	DIMITRI	ПЕТРЪ	PETER

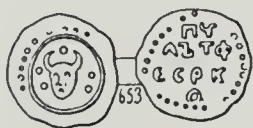


Figure 1
Copper Pul
of Tver

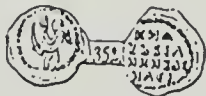


Figure 2
Silver Denga
of Moscow

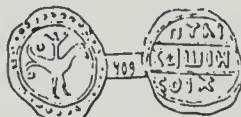


Figure 3
Copper Pul
of Kashin

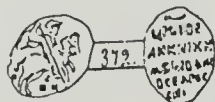


Figure 4
Silver Denga
of Ivan IV

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The Coinage of the "Lost State" of Franklin — A Numismatic Mystery

by Robert Leonard

One of the mysteries of American numismatics is the lost coinage of a lost state, a coinage I've searched for for nearly 15 years without success. Yet these coins may be lying unidentified and unrecognized in someone's collection right now — perhaps yours. Complicating the search is the fact that the only primary source actually describing these coins is also lost — or may never have existed. But a great deal is knowable about this attempted coinage, and further research may help fill in the gaps.

The State of Franklin was founded in the rugged frontier of eastern Tennessee on December 14, 1784, following a dispute with North Carolina, which previously had claimed the area. A government consisting of executive, legislative and judicial branches was established and functioned for several years, though Franklin was never admitted to the Union because of opposition from North Carolina. The Franklin government disintegrated in early 1789, and its territory was later included in the State of Tennessee.

There are two sources of information for the plan of the State of Franklin to establish a mint: one — unquestionably authentic but somewhat ambiguous — in the State Records of North Carolina, and another, which appears only in a book published in 1968, but which may depend on a lost source of 1876 whose author apparently had access to otherwise unknown records of the State of Franklin. (Franklin's archives were dispersed after its government collapsed.) The most dependable source will be considered first.

Col. Joseph Martin wrote to Governor Caswell of North Carolina on May 11, 1786. In this letter, he says in part, “. . . they have held an Assembly lately and appointed Captain Cock (sic) a Member of Congress, and given Col. Charles Robertson liberty to coin 30,000 dollars Specie of that Value. I am told they are to have a Coat of Arms of their own, having a reference to the State of Franklin. One of the Members of the Assembly informed me that the Colonel was in such forwardness with his Mint that in the Course of three weeks he could furnich (sic) their Members (sic) to Congress with Cash of the new Coin”

In 1968, Noel B. Gerson's book **Franklin, America's "Lost State"** was published, part of the *America in the Making* series intended for high school students. Gerson provides additional information about the Franklin coins. He writes, “In the late spring of 1786 the Franklin Assembly held another session “One bill passed through that session . . . was significant. The legislators felt the state was secure enough to give Colonel Charles Robertson the power to establish a mint and coin thirty thousand dollars in Franklin currency. Robertson found someone with artistic ability to design the coins, in denominations of one dollar, fifty cents and twenty-five cents, and the presses were made for him at a Greeneville iron foundry.

“Robertson promised the legislature the coins would be made within three weeks, and letters of thanks addressed to him by Treasury officials indicate he kept his word. According to descriptions of the period, all of the coins bore a reproduction of the state seal on one side; on the other, the dollar carried an

engraving of mountains, the half dollar showed a poplar tree, and the quarter a pair of crossed, long rifles. Nothing is known of the sizes of the coins, or of the metals used in making them. Since gold was scarce, it is likely they were of silver, perhaps mixed with lead and brass.

It is impossible to find Franklin coins today, and no pictures or drawings of them exist anywhere. They vanished soon after Franklin itself disappeared. Most of them were probably melted down, and perhaps a few found their way into the souvenir hoards of individuals. It has been said that collectors would pay a fortune for a genuine Franklin coin."

Gerson is right in saying that Franklin coins are unknown today.

Of the items in Gerson's brief bibliography, I have eliminated all but one as the possible source of actual coin descriptions. That missing source is cited as "Bailey, Edward L. **Franklin: A Forgotten American State**. New York: 1876." This work is not listed in any other reference and is unknown to the Library of Congress. All efforts to locate a copy met with failure.

Still, I believe that this book or pamphlet exists somewhere, and that Bailey had access to original records of the State of Franklin which are preserved nowhere else. If we accept this, then we can begin to understand what really happened with Franklin's mint.

First, it is clear that the entire \$30,000 was never coined. Martin merely wrote that Col. Robertson was given "liberty" to mint that much. This was simply an upper limit. All Col. Robertson proposed to do in three weeks was to mint enough coins to cover the salary and expenses of their member to Congress, a sum I estimate to be between \$178 and about \$300, with \$1,280 an upper limit. Whatever it is, this figure represents the **maximum mintage** of Franklin coins.

But even this much might not have been coined, as Franklin did not send a member to Congress that year after all. Still, if Gerson's statement regarding letters of thanks addressed to Col. Robertson from Treasury officials is correct, the colonel must have minted **some** coins. Perhaps pattern coins were struck, or a small issue made for presentation purposes to demonstrate sovereignty.

All historians are agreed that Franklin coins are unknown today, but that is not proof that none were saved as mementos somewhere. Even today these pieces might be unrecognized as Franklin coins. They might not be inscribed "State of Franklin" in English, but might instead have confusing Latin abbreviations like other state coinages, such as "Auctori Est Liber Fra" or worse. As Franklin coins are unlisted in all coin catalogues, examples may be lying unattributed somewhere right now. Few catalogues—by their nature—describe unidentified coins. So take a careful look at any peculiar old silver coins you come across, and you may be the first to discover a coin of the Lost State of Franklin!

HOW MANY NEW MEMBERS HAVE YOU
SIGNED UP FOR CSNS SO FAR THIS YEAR ?

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

The persons named below have applied for membership in the Society. Each applicant will become a member in 30 days, unless a written objection to his or her application is received by the Secretary-Treasurer prior to that date.

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

4577	Thad Olson	Newport Beach, California
4578	Craig Franco	Newport Beach, California
4579	SeAnne C. Remmer	Newport Beach, California
4580	Jerome A. Jaeger III	Des Plaines, Illinois
4581	Burt Lass	Waukesha, Wisconsin
4582	Allen Chady	Brookfield, Wisconsin
4583	Wayne Miller	Helena, Montana
4584	James DiGeorgia	Hudson, Massachusetts
4585	John G. Cawley	Carrollton, Texas
4586	John G. Keogh	Dallas, Texas
4587	John W. Jackson	Warren, New Jersey
4588	Philip Whitebloom	Hales Corner, Wisconsin
4589	Mark A. Scott	Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin
4590	H. Joseph Smith	Calumet City, Illinois
4591	James B. Russell III	Atlanta, Georgia
4592	Mike Golonka	Scottsdale, Arizona
4593	Barbara Hughes	Scottsdale, Arizona
4594	Charles R. Coyle	Ann Arbor, Michigan
4595	Ronald J. Kurszewski	Stevens Point, Wisconsin
4596	Donald Bob Stamper	St. Paris, Ohio
4597	William Beach	Chillicothe, Ohio
4598	Augusto Wing	Encino, California
4599	Norman I. Applebaum	Encino, California
4600	Earl F. Blaisdell	Vienna, Virginia
4601	James Manol	Chicago, Illinois
4602	Mary Anne Randel	Hatboro, Pennsylvania
4603	Philip Alleva	Rockville Centre, New York
4604	Lorrie Hollywood	Flushing, New York
4605	Richard Rank	Encino, California
4606	Lauren Allard	Yankton, South Dakota
4607	Ed Robinson	Chesapeake, Virginia
4608	Stuart Levine	Sudbury, Massachusetts
4609	Frances D. Tkach	Bismarch, North Dakota
4610	Dean Schmidt	Tonganoxie, Kansas
4611	Glenn Sorgenstein	Beverly Hills, California
4612	Jeffrey Kohn	East Brunswick, New Jersey
4613	Linda Sigman	West Orange, New Jersey
4614	Joseph Ralph	Middle Village, New York
4615	Diane Hager	Greenwich, Connecticut
4616	W. J. Nagle	Staten Island, New York

LIFE MEMBER APPLICANTS

381	Jeff Shaara	Tampa, Florida
382	Alan Hager	Greenwich, Connecticut
383	Dottie Haun	Rockford, Illinois
384	Alex Perakis	Lima, Pennsylvania

Numismatic Travels

by Kevin Foley

I hope all the refugees from Midwestern winter's ravages enjoyed themselves at the January convention of the Florida United Numismatists in Tampa. I was able to avail myself of the attractive accommodations offered by the Hilton, one of the official convention hotels, and found the rooms there to be quite nice. In fact, I'll bet that I found my room to be one of the nicest in the house for the price. Rather than paying the \$60 plus convention rate, I was able to stay at the same facility so many other convention goers utilized for a mere \$37.50 per night.

Through a publication called **Entertainment '86**, published by Entertainment Publications, 1400 North Woodward, Birmingham, Michigan 48011, I've stayed at the Tampa Hilton and numerous other convention hotels at a fraction of the rate paid by other convention participants.

The **Entertainment '86** book, which has roughly 60 different editions for various major cities throughout the United States, contains numerous half price offers for local restaurants and for hundreds of first class hotels all around the country. Virtually every major city where a coin convention is held has at least a few participating hotels offering rates significantly below those available through the coin convention you might be attending. In some cases, such as the Tampa Hilton, these lower rates are available at the convention facility itself.

Typically sold through charity groups at \$25 per copy as a fund raiser, the **Entertainment** books are well worth the initial expenditure and pay for themselves after only a couple of uses.

One of the frustrations of writing for a quarterly publication is the occasional inability to share information with our readers on a timely basis. This was certainly the case over the past few months with the ups and downs in air fares. Beginning early in January many of the major airlines made significant downward changes in their 30 day advance purchase fares and in some cases eased the advance purchase requirements generally applicable to this class of ticket. Unfortunately these changes were announced too late to include in our Winter issue and by the time you receive this Spring issue will already have expired.

If you travel a great deal you probably already realize that fares change regularly and it pays to keep abreast of the latest changes. I know I've always made a practice of waiting for one of the periodic fare decreases to purchase groups of tickets many months ahead. By following this practice I've been able to save amounts large enough that if projected over the course of a year translate to taking at least a couple of trips for free when my overall savings are computed. To do this, though, it does take at least a little effort to keep posted on fare developments. One of the best sources of information is the Sunday travel section of **The New York Times**. Another is the same section of **The Chicago Tribune**.

When looking for advantageous hotel rates I've found the best place to look is the Sunday travel section of a newspaper for a nearby major city. If looking for a place to stay in Los Angeles, I generally look in the travel pages of the

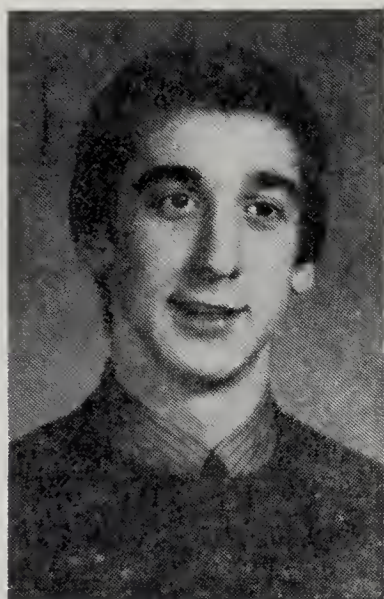
San Francisco papers. Typically the hotels for one city will advertise their best deals in the Sunday paper of a nearby locale where they can logically expect to draw business and pleasure travelers from. By the same token, the best hotel deals for the Washington, D. C. area are found not in **The Washington Post**, but in **The New York Times** or **Boston Globe**.

I have to laugh sometimes at a few of the dealers I know who consider themselves to be particularly sharp business people. They'll typically pride themselves on their ability to seek out and obtain the best possible deal on the numismatic material that is their stock in trade. Yet some of these same people will needlessly waste thousands of dollars each year by spending much more than they have to for travel and accommodations. In many cases just a few minutes of effort each week is all that's needed to avoid this type of needless overhead inflation.

Kevin Foley

THE YN PAGE

by Dominic Garetto J-3611



Dominic Garetto

Don Bonsor, an enthusiastic and experienced YN from Pennsylvania, has been collecting error coins for the past several years. He has been active in local, regional and national organizations. His contributions have included numismatic talks, educational exhibits

and published articles. In fact, Don has become quite well known in numismatic circles and you may already be familiar with his name from the pages of **Coin World** or **Numismatic News**. We're certainly fortunate to have him as a guest columnist in the convention issue, where he'll share his insights on the error coin field.

This will be my last column for the YN Page and I want to thank the Central States Numismatic Society for giving me the opportunity to write this feature. It's been an experience I really enjoyed and I want to thank you, the readers, for making it worth writing. I sincerely hope that many Young Numismatists in the future will be given the same opportunity and that the **Centinel's** YN Page will always be a source of information for young collectors.

Good luck in all your numismatic pursuits.

Dominic Garetto

A Numismatic Alternative for the 1980's and Beyond

by Don Bonsor J4514

With the cost of much quality numismatic material increasing to heights beyond the reach of many collectors (admittedly, much has already surpassed that point), collectors who have limited budgets are being forced in ever increasing numbers to seek viable alternatives.

One such alternative is the field of error coin collecting. Errors have a small albeit tremendously vigorous and enthusiastic following but are, as yet, relatively inexpensive. Most collectors, even those searching for a better method with which to enjoy their hobby, have thus far failed to consider error coins. Why have they not considered them? Part of the reason may lie in the fact that no overwhelming publicity campaigns have been directed in general at the entire realm of error coins. Many other areas of the numismatic hobby have received long lasting promotions, but with the exception of an occasional well publicized doubled die, the error hobby receives little outside help at all. For those involved in error coins, this lack of hype is something to be rather thankful for as error coin prices, for the most part, are still quite reasonable.

Another point that errorists enjoy is the low mintage of nearly all error coins. For example, thirty five to seventy percent off center dated cents of recent years have estimated mintages of three thousand at best. Many have only several hundred, and a considerable number have even less, yet such coins can regularly be purchased for under fifteen dollars, and some for less than five dollars. The number of these error coins escaping the mints is unlikely to increase and will probably continue to decrease as quality control at the mints is continually improving.

A collector purchasing these off center cents today is comparable to his counterpart of the 1920s or 1930s who purchased 1909-S V. D. B. and 1914-D Lincoln cents at prices far below their current levels. Of course, the supply of most off center dates and mintmarks is currently sufficient to satiate collector demand, but will this be the case in the future? History has a way of repeating itself, and the dated off center cents of today may be the 1909-S V. D. B. cents of tomorrow.

The general collecting public is rather ignorant about nearly all phases of the error coin field. Comments reflecting this lack of knowledge are not infrequent, and can be insulting to the knowledgeable error collector. Following is an illustration:

At a coin show, an error enthusiast set up a beautiful two case display of a number of error coins that had been gleaned from circulation and mint sewn bags. When judged for a prize, one of the judges greatly lowered the exhibit's overall rating by giving it a low mark in the area of "rarity." When asked about the reasoning behind this action, the judge replied that none of the errors in the exhibit were really rare except in the case of the 1972 doubled die cent displayed.

Nothing could have been further from the truth! Although probably the most valuable coin in the display, the doubled die coin with an estimated mintage in excess of 10,000 was probably ten times more common than the next most

common coin exhibited. Two lessons can be learned from this: first, many errors are rarer than many people think, and second, more people should obtain some type of knowledge about error coins. Undoubtedly, some who would be lost to the error field could become interested. The error field must continually strive to add new people to its ranks or it will cease to exist as a hobby and, of course, an alternative to extravagantly priced "normal" coins.

Aside from their attractiveness as being inexpensive and of relatively low mintage, error coins have an aesthetic appeal that is unequalled anywhere else in numismatics. Obvious errors always attract attention, probably because they are so **different** as compared to what is collected in other avocations, both numismatic and non numismatic. Generally, those who collect strive for perfection in what they collect. Errorists do exactly the opposite. To them, the "worst" (usually exceedingly distorted or extremely oddly shaped) coin is worth the greatest premium. Nowhere else are "rejects" so avidly collected. A major appeal in error collecting lies in how it differs from more conventional collecting methods.

Error coins definitely have potential, through the 1980s and beyond. Their unique combination of low cost, rarity and odd appearance should continue to propel them into the numismatic community's collecting heart for many years to come.



SHOW CALENDAR

Show Chairmen are invited to send announcements of upcoming coin shows in the Central States region. The Show Calendar is intended to assist collectors and dealers in planning their show attendance. It is also designed to aid show sponsors in avoiding date conflicts. Show dates will be listed up to 24 months in advance and show sponsors are encouraged to submit dates for future shows through June of 1988. Please include the city where the show will be held, official name of the show, show dates and location, as well as the name, address and phone number of the show or bourse chairman. Send to: Kevin Foley, P. O. Box 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI — APRIL 2-5, 1986

Central States Numismatic Society Annual Convention and Coin Show. Westin Crown Center. Ralph Hardman, P. O. Box 7411, Shawnee, Mission, Kansas 66207.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — APRIL 25-27, 1986

MidAmerica Coin Show, MECCA Convention Center, 6th and Kilbourn. Kevin Foley, P. O. Box 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201. (414) 282-2388

TOPEKA, KANSAS — APRIL 26-27, 1986

Kansas Numismatic Association Annual Convention. Ramada Inn, Tower Plaza. Maury Peters, 1622 Washburn, Topeka, Kansas 66604. (913) 842-8001

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA — MAY 3-4, 1986

Nebraska Numismatic Association 31st Annual Coin Show. Holiday Inn. Elmer G. Nelson, P. O. Box 683, Sutherland, Nebraska 69165.

DUBUQUE, IOWA — MAY 18, 1986

Dubuquefest Coin and Stamp Show. Julien Motor Inn, 2nd and Main Streets. Key City Coin Club, P. O. Box 3307, Dubuque, Iowa 52001. (319) 557-1971

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA — JUNE 6-8, 1986

Indiana State Numismatic Association 28th Annual Coin Show. Indiana Convention Center. Jerry Lebo, P. O. Box 44337, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — JUNE 27-29, 1986

N.O.I.S.E. Summer Coin Show. Rosemont Exposition Center, 5600 North River Road. Joseph Irmen, P. O. Box 424, Wood Dale, Illinois 60191. (312) 980-3200

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — JULY 31 - AUGUST 1-3, 1986

The Milwaukee Show. Ramada Inn Airport, 6401 South 13th Street. Kevin Foley, P. O. Box 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201. (414) 282-2388

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — AUGUST 5-10, 1986

American Numismatic Association Convention. MECCA Convention Center, 4th and Kilbourn. Kurt Krueger, P. O. Box 275, Iola, Wisconsin 54945.

CINCINNATI, OHIO — SEPTEMBER 12-14, 1986

Greater Cincinnati Numismatic Exposition. Drawbridge Hotel and Convention Center, Fort Mitchell, Kentucky. Paul Padget, 2200 Victory Parkway - Suite 501, Cincinnati, Ohio 45206. (513) 861-5506

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS — SEPTEMBER 28, 1986

Rockford Area Coin Club 57th Semi-Annual Coin Show. Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge, 3909 11th Street. Ralph Winkvist, P. O. Box 1974, Rockford, Illinois 61109.

DES MOINES, IOWA — OCTOBER 10-12, 1986

Iowa Numismatic Association Annual Coin Show. Des Moines Convention Center, 5th and Grand. Donald Mark, P. O. Box 1, Adel, Iowa 50003. (515) 270-8170

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY — OCTOBER 10-12, 1986

Kentucky State Numismatic Association 26th Annual Coin Show. Ramada Inn Bluegrass Convention Center, I-64 and Hurstborne Lane. Jim Farris, P. O. Box 154, Crestwood, Kentucky 40014. (502) 241-1407

OMAHA, NEBRASKA — OCTOBER 25-26, 1986

Omaha Coin Club 27th Annual Coin Show. Holiday Inn, I-80 and 72nd Street. Ralph Reeves, 1027 South 90th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68114. (402) 393-4143

DAYTON, OHIO — OCTOBER 31 - NOVEMBER 1-2, 1986

18th Semi-Annual Greater Dayton Area Coin Exposition. Dayton Convention and Exposition Center, 5th and Main Streets. Ron Crouch, 188 Lynnhaven Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45431. (513) 254-9589

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — NOVEMBER 7-9, 1986

Milwaukee Numismatic Society 52nd Annual Coin Show. MECCA Convention Center, 4th and Kilbourn. A. P. (Del) Bertschy, 3939 North Murray Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211. (414) 962-5975

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI — NOVEMBER 13-16, 1986

National Silver Dollar Convention. Cervantes Convention Center and Sheraton Hotel. NSDC, P. O. Box 142, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma 74013. (918) 455-4985

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI — NOVEMBER 13-16, 1986

National and World Paper Money Convention. Cervantes Convention Center. Professional Currency Dealers Association, P. O. Box 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201. (414) 282-2388

MUNCIE, INDIANA — JANUARY 25, 1987

Muncie Coin and Stamp Club 30th Annual Show. L. A. Pittenger Student Center, Ball State University, 200 West University Avenue. David Wantz, 3600 Woodstock Lane, Muncie, Indiana 47302. (317) 289-7692

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI — FEBRUARY 21-23, 1987

23rd Annual Greater America Coin Fair, Marriott Airport Motor Inn. Bill Armstrong, 327 Northwest Plaza, St. Ann, Missouri 63074.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — JULY 24-26, 1987

MidAmerica Coin Show. MECCA Convention Center, 6th and Kilbourn. Kevin Foley, P. O. Box 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201. (414) 282-2388

OMAHA, NEBRASKA — OCTOBER 17-18, 1987

Central States Numismatic Society Fall Convention. Holiday Inn, I-80 and 72nd Street. Leonard Owen, 684 North 59th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68132. (402) 551-4531

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MILWAUKEE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY coin shows always generate wide interest across the country, and our 1986 show will be no exception.

The Milwaukee Numismatic Society will host the A. N. A.
95th Anniversary Convention, August 5 - 10, 1986

Central States Numismatic Society

47th Anniversary Convention

Kansas City, Missouri — April 2-5, 1986

Preliminary Schedule of Convention Events

The following tentative schedule of events for the 47th Anniversary Convention of the Central States Numismatic Society is presented here as a convenience for potential convention attendees. Because of printing deadlines it is probable that some changes and additions will be made to the schedule prior to the actual dates of the convention. Please consult the official program, available at the convention itself, for final details.

Tuesday, April 1

- 12:00 Noon Security Room opens. To dealers with bourse tables.
- 11:00 P.M. Security Room closes.

Wednesday, April 2 — PNG Day

- 7:30 A.M. Security Room opens. To PNG dealers only.
- 8:00 A.M. Registration opens. Ballroom lobby.
Bourse Room opens. To PNG dealers only. Ballroom.
- 9:00 A.M. McIntire Numismatic Auctions lot viewing opens.
- 10:00 A.M. PNG Bourse opens. By invitation only. Ballroom.
- 4:30 P.M. Registration closes. No further entry to bourse room.
- 5:00 P.M. Bourse Room closes.
- 6:00 P.M. PNG Membership Meeting
- 7:00 P.M. McIntire Numismatic Auctions. First session.
- 8:00 P.M. PNG Cocktail Reception. By invitation only.
- 10:00 P.M. Security Room closes.

Thursday, April 3

- 7:30 A.M. Security Room opens. To dealers with tables.
- 8:00 A.M. Registration opens. Ballroom lobby.
Bourse Room opens. To dealers with tables. Ballroom.
- 8:55 A.M. Ribbon Cutting Ceremony
- 9:00 A.M. Bourse Room opens to public.
Security Room opens. To official medal badge holders.
McIntire Numismatic Auctions lot viewing opens.
- 10:00 A.M. Hospitality Room opens.
- 11:00 A.M. McIntire Numismatic Auctions. Second session.
- 11:15 A.M. Bus leaves for spouses' luncheon. Hotel lobby.
- 12:00 Noon Exhibit Room opens to public.

- 3:00 P.M. Central States Numismatic Society Board Meeting
- 4:00 P.M. Hospitality Room closes.
- 5:30 P.M. McIntire Numismatic Auctions. Third session.
- 6:00 P.M. McIntire Numismatic Auctions lot viewing closes.
- 6:30 P.M. Registration closes. No further entrance.
- 7:00 P.M. Bourse Room closes. Security Room closes.

Friday, April 4

- 8:00 A.M. Bourse Room opens. To dealers with tables.
- 8:30 A.M. Central States Numismatic Society Board Breakfast
- 9:00 A.M. Registration opens. Ballroom lobby.
Bourse Room opens to public. Ballroom.
Exhibits open to public.
McIntire Numismatic Auctions lot viewing opens.
- 10:00 A.M. Hospitality Room opens.
- 1:00 P.M. McIntire Numismatic Auctions. Fourth session (final).
- 2:00 P.M. Educational Forum — Adm. O. H. Dodson USN Ret.
Mr. Aubrey E. Bebee, Mr. Dan Brown
- 3:00 P.M. Central States Numismatic Society General Membership
Meeting (Election and award winners announced.)
- 4:00 P.M. Hospitality Room closes.
- 5:30 P.M. Registration closes. No further entrance.
- 6:00 P.M. Bourse Room closes. Exhibit Room closes.
Security Room closes.
Professional Currency Dealers Assn. Membership Meeting
- 7:00 P.M. Central States Numismatic Society “Dutch Treat”
Cocktail Hour
- 8:00 P.M. Central States Numismatic Society Annual Awards Banquet

Saturday, April 5

- 8:00 A.M. Bourse Room opens. To dealers with tables.
- 8:30 A.M. Central States Numismatic Society Board Breakfast
- 9:00 A.M. Registration opens. Ballroom lobby.
Bourse Room opens to public. Ballroom.
Exhibit Room opens to public.
- 10:00 A.M. Hospitality Room opens.
- 1:00 P.M. Hospitality Room closes.
- 1:30 P.M. Registration closes. No further public entry to bourse room.
- 2:00 P.M. Bourse Room closes. Exhibit Room closes.
47th Anniversary Convention closes. *See you in St. Louis.*
- 5:00 P.M. Security Room closes.

Sunday, April 6

- 8:00 A.M. Security Room opens.
- 11:00 A.M. Security Room closes. *All items must be reclaimed.*

WELCOME TO KANSAS CITY

Kansas City is the "Heart of America," centrally located on the banks of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. It is 250 miles west of the population center and 250 miles east of the geographic center of the continental United States. The metropolitan area consists of seven counties — Jackson, Platte, Clay, Cass and Ray in Missouri, and Johnson and Wyandotte in Kansas. Approximately 1.3 million people live in the Kansas City area, which is classified as the 30th largest city in the nation.

Kansas City ranks number one nationally in the diversified industries of: farm equipment distribution, foreign trade zone space, hard winter wheat marketing, frozen food storage and distribution, greeting card publication, underground storage space and manufacturing of instrument landing systems. It ranks second in grain elevator capacity, wheat flour production and as a rail center, and third nationally in automobile and truck production and feeder cattle market.

As an education center, the Kansas City metropolitan area has ten colleges and universities, offering undergraduate and graduate degrees, seven community colleges, three medical and five theological colleges. There are also many technical and industrial schools.

Kansas City is the home of: the Harry S. Truman Library, one of six presidential libraries in the nation; the Midwest Research Institute, which provides research and development services to government and to local and national industry; Linda Hall Library of Technology, one of the largest privately endowed scientific and technical reference libraries in the country, and internationally acclaimed People-to-People program and over 90 national and international associations.

More than 1,060 churches represent over 68 religious denominations. It is the international headquarters for the Church of the Nazarene, the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints and Unity School of Christianity. Baptist, Methodist, Catholic and Nazarene seminaries are also located here.

Transportation into and around the city is easy, with a network of interstate highways. Once you arrive, the Metro, Kansas City Area Transportation Authority's public bus system, is on hand to transport you anywhere within the seven county area for a minimum fare of 60 cents.

Kansas City has a modified continental climate with a mean annual temperature of 54.4 degrees Fahrenheit. Spring brings periods of frequent fluctuations in the weather, with the fluctuations generally less frequent as Spring progresses. The Summer season is characterized by warm days and mild nights with moderate to high humidities. The average high temperature in July is 79.5 degrees Fahrenheit. Fall is normally mild and usually includes a period near the middle of the season characterized by mild, sunny days and cool nights. Winter is not severely cold, but a possibility of snow occurs between December and late March. The average low temperature in January is 20.7 degrees Fahrenheit.

Several diversified national manufacturers have their headquarters in Kansas City. These include Hallmark Cards, Unitog, Interstate Brands, Farmland Industries, Chemagro, Cook Paint, Peterson Manufacturing, Tension Envelope, Whitaker Cable and Marion Laboratories.

Kansas City has been recognized as a top convention site since the turn of

the century with the opening of its first convention hall in 1899, and has continually expanded its convention facilities. In 1935, Municipal Auditorium was built and is still considered as one of the best examples of "art deco" in the country.

Soon after the Republican National Convention was held in 1976, **Time Magazine** ranked Kansas City as the eighth top convention city in the nation. Today, it still holds a place in the country's top 20 convention meeting centers.

KANSAS CITY'S CROWN CENTER

Crown Center, a redevelopment project at the southern edge of downtown Kansas City, is a prime example of private industry taking a leadership role in urban revitalization, and is the site of our 1986 CSNS Convention.

The privately financed urban community is being developed by Hallmark Cards, Inc., on 85 once blighted acres surrounding the international headquarters of the Missouri based greeting card firm. When completed, Crown Center will be an investment of \$500 million and have added 50 buildings to the city's skyline. Crown Center is located near the heart of the city, to compliment the downtown area, rather than compete with it.

The project reflects the vision of the late Joyce C. Hall, Hallmark founder, and his son, Donald J. Hall, the firm's current chief executive officer. Their concept was to revitalize the inner city with quality facilities for business and family life, and their goal remains to create an in-town suburb so desirable that people will want to return to the city to live and work.

Already completed at Crown Center are two office complexes, the 730 room Westin Crown Center hotel and 733 room Hyatt Regency, a tri-level retail complex, several restaurants, a full size bank, children's art workshop, 10 acre central square, apartment and condominium community, and structured parking for 5,000 cars. New York architect Edward Larrabee Barnes is master planner and coordinating architect for the development.

Two world class hotels highlight Crown Center's reputation as a Midwestern convention spot and tourist destination. The Westin Crown Center is actually two buildings — a multi level lobby wing set into a rocky hillside at street level, and an L-shaped guest tower rising 15 stories atop a hill.

The lobby interior features a garden carved from the hill's limestone, with tropical foliage, trees and a 60 foot waterfall. The hostelry contains three restaurants and offers indoor health clubs and recreational facilities, a swimming pool and a jogging track.

The \$50 million Hyatt Regency - Crown Center, completed in 1980, is on the northeastern edge of the development. It features a 40 story guest tower, 60 foot high lobby, three level building for meeting and recreational facilities, two lounges, three restaurants and the city's largest ballroom.

The Crown Center shops consist of three levels of boutiques, specialty shops and restaurants covering 400,000 square feet and connected by elevators, escalators and carpeted corridors. Largest of the retail outlets is Halls Crown Center, a 100,000 square foot specialty store. Atop Halls is the American Restaurant, featuring gourmet dishes evolving from our nation's heritage.

Extensive renovation has recently been completed in the retail area. The first phase, completed in 1982, encompassed installation of an escalator system surrounded by three levels of new specialty stores, and revitalization of food service within the retail area. The Heartland Market, a network of restaurants

and food related retail shops on the first level opened in 1983, along with the Crystal Pavilion, a 150 seat restaurant contained in a glass structure overlooking the Square.

Much of Crown Center's entertainment takes place on the Square, where trees, fountains and terraces offer a setting for art fairs, craft shows, concerts and festivals. In the winter, the Ice Terrace at one corner of the Square is open for public skating and ice shows.

For children, the highlight of Crown Center is usually Kaleidoscope, a creative art workshop for five to twelve year olds. More than 60,000 children each year have visited Kaleidoscope since its 1975 opening at Crown Center. Sponsored by Hallmark Cards, nearly all materials used in the program are discarded items from Hallmark manufacturing processes.

KANSAS CITY ENTERTAINMENT

Kansas City's entertainment scene is as varied as the personalities that enjoy it. This city of many moods offers innumerable options for visitors and residents. Do you like music? Back in the 1920s, a distinctive jazz style developed in Kansas City that set toes tapping all around the world. Today, K. C. jazz is making a vigorous comeback in many local clubs and lounges.

Kansas City, however, has a lot more to offer in music than jazz. Local live entertainers play an assortment of country, rock and folk music as well. The Kansas City Symphony and music conservatory add a classical touch and traveling concerts contribute any kind of score a person would ever want to hear. The performing arts also glow, in the form of theater and dance. Whether you want a night of Swan Lake performed by the Kansas City Ballet, or the gaiety of a Broadway produced Annie, the many theaters in Kansas City shine brightly with productions of the day. There are two first class dinner theaters that combine talent and good food for a great, one of a kind evening.

Speaking of dining, did you know that Kansas City has an enormous variety of available cuisines? From a candlelit meal at a four star restaurant to a night of song and laughter at a Greek eatery to Kansas City steak and barbeque. You might want to combine an authentic French dinner with a night at the Lyric Opera. How about alfresco dining in a secluded courtyard followed by a performance of the Missouri Repertory Theater? You could enjoy Mexican food and a Royals game. The combinations are endless and Kansas City has whatever dining atmosphere fits your mood.

A love of art and history could draw you to one of the many museums, art galleries or historic spots that dot the city. For the nature lover, Kansas City has gardens and parks plus recreational facilities for all your interests, whether its golf, tennis, sailing or jogging. There are amusement parks, a zoo, professional sports, exciting shopping and many other points of interest that keep the tourist and resident from ever getting bored.

KANSAS CITY THEATRE

One of the most interesting, yet little known facets of Kansas City is its downtown theater district. Four unique houses are located within a four block area offering a variety of live performances year around.

A Kansas City success story, The Folly Theater, was built in the 1880s and gained a national reputation as one of the best burlesque houses on the circuit. Seating 1,100, the theater was literally saved from the wrecking ball at the last

minute and through a community wide effort was restored to its original grandeur and reopened in 1982. It is the first burlesque hall to have been included in the National Register of Historic Places and today offers a range of production from performance by the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, to "Give 'Em Hell Harry," a one man show by Kevin McCarthy which was presented as part of the Truman Centennial.

The Midland Center for the Performing Arts, a classic example of 1920s movie place opulence, was built in 1926. The renovated theater still has six million square feet of gold leaf and gold plate along with ornamental plaster and custom cut tiffany lamps. Serving as home of Theatre League, the Midland brings the best of Broadway shows to Kansas City and offers an exciting concert lineup each year.

Home to the Kansas City Ballet, Lyric Opera and Kansas City Symphony, is the 1,700 seat Lyric Theater directly adjacent to the downtown convention center complex.

The fourth theater to make up this unique downtown theater district is the Kansas City Music Hall, which was reopened in 1981 after a \$2.25 million restoration and acoustical improvement. This 1930s vintage structure is considered an excellent example of Art Deco architecture and many of the original fixtures were retained.

Theater in Kansas City is not just limited to the downtown area. The Missouri Repertory Theater is in residence at the Spencer Center for Performing Arts on the campus of the University of Missouri at Kansas City. This nationally recognized troupe presents a variety of stage productions during its winter and summer seasons and also presents one of Kansas City's most treasured Christmas traditions with its outstanding annual production of "A Christmas Carol."

In addition to legitimate theater, live productions for every age abound in the area. Theatre for Young America and the Coterie present excellent seasons of plays for children. Community productions are staged by the Barn Players Theatre, Bell Road Barn Playhouse and the City Theatre of Independence. Each summer, musicals are presented outdoors by both the Jackson and Johnson County's Parks and Recreation Department. And, for a complete evening of entertainment, Kansas City has two outstanding dinner theaters featuring stars from the stage and the screen.

Whether you enjoy the latest Broadway offerings or unique, experimental theater, you will find excitement "on the boards" year around in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY MUSEUMS

Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art

Kansas City's Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art ranks as the 8th largest art museum in the country. The museum, built out of solid stone by skilled artisans was the outgrowth of the dreams and gifts of many prominent Kansas City citizens. Completed in 1933, the mammoth architectural structure of primarily Greek classic style rises out of 20 landscaped acres. Although entrants to the building find baroque columns in the Kirkwood Hall and Renaissance charm in the courtyard, the Nelson belongs to no single period. The collection of art represents all civilizations from Sumeria in 3,000 B. C. to paintings and sculpture of modern times.

Paintings by the world's great masters such as Monet, Degas, Guaguin, Van Gogh and Rembrandt hang in the museum beside contemporary works of such notables as Andy Warhol and Whilhelm de Konning.

The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art has one of the finest collections of oriental art outside of China. In 1976, it was chosen as one of only three U. S. cities, and the only midwest location, to host the "Exhibition of Archaeological Finds from the Peoples' Republic of China." The following year, it again drew national attention when it was chosen as the only gallery in the Western Hemisphere to show "Sacred Circles: 2,000 Years of North American Indian Art."

Now, beyond its 50th year, the Nelson continues to share its treasures with art lovers by way of special exhibits, public lectures, art classes, gallery tours, classic film series and a sales and rental gallery. Visitors to the Nelson can enjoy a tasteful luncheon served in the Rozelle Court, a beautiful courtyard located in the museum. The cafeteria style lunch is served Tuesday through Sunday. The museum is closed on Monday.

The Liberty Memorial Museum

"A Monument To Peace"

The Liberty Memorial Museum is the nation's only museum devoted to the First World War and the part that America played in it. This "monument to peace" was conceived immediately following World War I and after a patriotic fervor that caused Kansas Citians to raise two million dollars in ten days, the site for the memorial was dedicated in 1921. For the dedication, five of the great Allied leaders met for the first and only time in their lives.

After three years of construction, Calvin Coolidge dedicated the finished memorial on November 11, 1926 before the largest crowd ever addressed by a president of the United States. The museum features a vast collection of war memorabilia and artifacts which include a full scale walk through replica of a World War I battle trench. Below the museum is a library and archives which includes a rapidly growing collection of reference books, diaries, and photographs, including the largest accumulation of World War I posters in the United States.

In addition to the museum, the memorial complex consists of three other structures. Rising 217 feet above the Kansas City horizon is the "Torch of Liberty," a limestone tower and lookout point that permits a breath taking panorama of the city. Another building, Memory Hall, is highlighted by the Pantheon de la Guerre, a 16 foot high and 69 foot wide oil painting featuring detailed portraits of over 100 individuals who were involved in the Great War. There is a 148 foot stone carving in the courtyard that symbolizes war and peace, and two Sphinxes guarding the memorial. All are excellent examples of 1920s architecture.

The memorial is open Tuesday through Sunday, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. There is no admission charge.

Kansas City Museum of History and Science

The Kansas City Museum of History and Science is located in the northeast section of the city in a four story former residence of veteran Kansas City lumberman R. A. Long. It is a regional history museum with permanent exhibits illustrating the story of the Kansas City region. It also features an out-

standing collection of North American Indian artifacts, a natural history hall, a planetarium and a gift shop.

The newest permanent exhibit is the Corner Drugstore, an authentic replica of a turn of the century drug store and apothecary. Actual fixtures, cabinets and furniture which were contributed from a turn of the century apothecary located in Medina, Missouri are featured in the exhibit. Most of the museum's exhibits are geared toward specific development years in the city's history — beginning with the Osage Indians, trappers and traders as well as early settlers who were such an important part of the development of Kansas City.

Past outstanding exhibits featured at the museum include the Heritage Art show, in which local artists volunteer crafts and artwork; the national quilt show and spectacular card show, sponsored by Hallmark Cards and the Smithsonian Institute. In addition to the permanent exhibits, a planetarium program is presented Monday through Friday by appointment.

The Miniature Museum of Kansas City

One of only three museums of its kind in the country, the Miniature Museum of Kansas City will delight young and old alike. The museum is located in a renovated turn of the century home and is a treasure house of miniatures and antique toys, old doll houses and furnishings. The collections are exact replicas, perfect in scale and historically correct in detail. Selections from Hallmark's Jerry Smith Toy Collection are included in the display. The gallery is open Wednesday through Sunday.

Harry S. Truman Library and Museum

In nearby Independence, Missouri, 19 minutes from downtown Kansas City, is the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum. Here, visitors gain insight into some of America's most turbulent years.

The Truman library houses nearly 10 million papers, books and other historical materials relating to the late President's life and administration. The exhibit rooms display many valuable and historical artifacts collected by President Truman which include a large Persian rug from the Shah of Iran, a massive dining table from the Philippine government, and autographed items by Winston Churchill and other world leaders.

The Library is one of six Presidential libraries in the country and perhaps the leading of such museums because of the importance of the pieces on display. Until his death, President Truman maintained an office in the building. Both he and his wife, Bess, are buried in the library courtyard.

One of the most popular exhibits in the library is a reproduction of President Truman's oval office in the White House, which is accompanied with a tape recording made by the former president, explaining details of the office.

A mural painted by Kansas City's renowned Thomas Hart Benton greets visitors to the museum. Mementos of the 1948 "whistle stop" election campaign, the 1949 inauguration and Truman's "Fair Deal" message to Congress are other highlights of the library.

Now open for public tours is the first floor of the Truman home. It is located three blocks from the Truman Museum and has been refurbished as it was when occupied by the Trumans. The areas on tour include the living room, music room, library, kitchen and dining area, and thousands of objects that belonged to the late president will be displayed.

French writer Andre Maurois places Kansas City among the world's most beautiful cities. "Who in Europe or in America for that matter knows that Kansas City is one of the loveliest cities on earth?" Maurois wrote. Tree shaded boulevards, splashing fountains and acres of parkland are Kansas City's legacy from its early day planners, who were among the founding fathers of the "city beautiful" movement in urban design. Today Kansas City has more boulevard miles than any city but Paris, and more fountains than any city outside Rome. Pack a picnic lunch of croissants and pastries from LaBonne Bouchee and tour the city's most popular parks: Loose Park, which has a reflecting pool, one mile jogging course and rose garden; and 1,700 acre Swope Park, home of the Kansas City Zoo and the Starlight Theater. There are over 175 parks encompassing 10,000 acres within the Kansas City city limits.

So, come a few days ahead, or stay over after our Central States Convention is a fond memory, but do be sure to sample and enjoy the varied offerings of Kansas City — America's Heartland.

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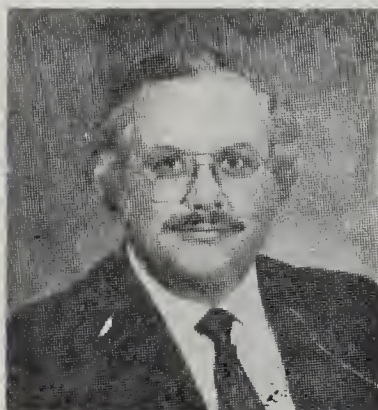
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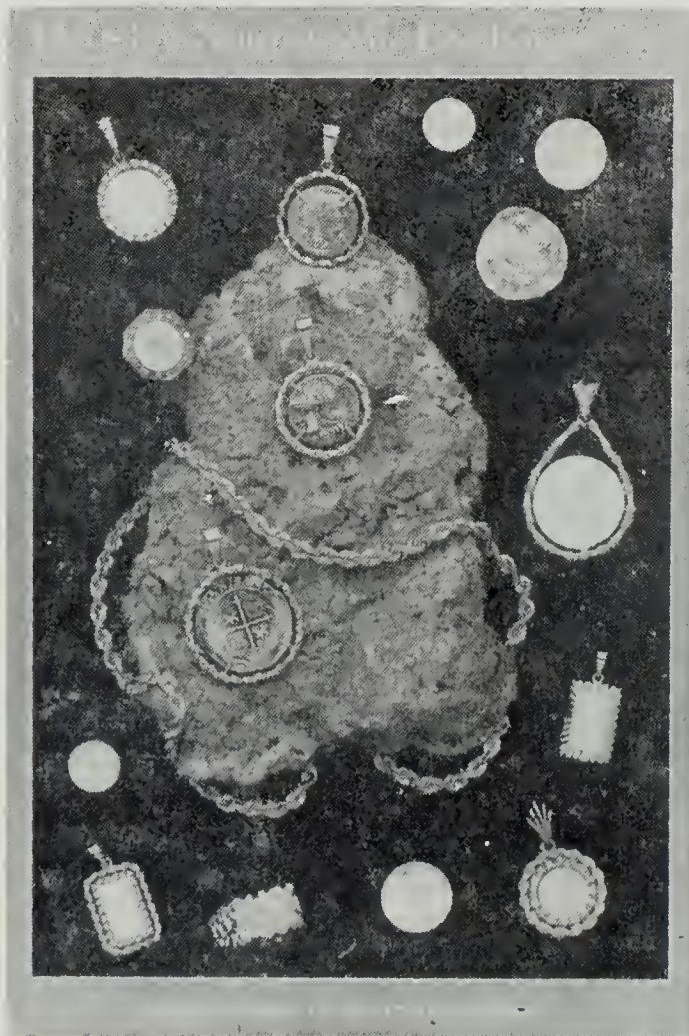
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NOTICE TO COIN SHOW CHAIRMEN

Effective with the Winter, 1985 issue, **The Centinel** will expand the Show Calendar feature to include an additional section providing an abbreviated listing for show dates up to **five years in advance**.

As soon as Central States area convention and show chairmen have confirmed dates for their numismatic functions they can be listed in this forum to advise other show sponsors of committed dates and assist in avoiding conflicts between similar events.

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Veteran Numismatic News market analyst Bob Wilhite pools pricing data from ads, auctions, personal contacts at conventions and the teletype to arrive at representative wholesale and retail values. Each week these up-to-date market values are presented in Coin Market, the accurate guide in Numismatic News.

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